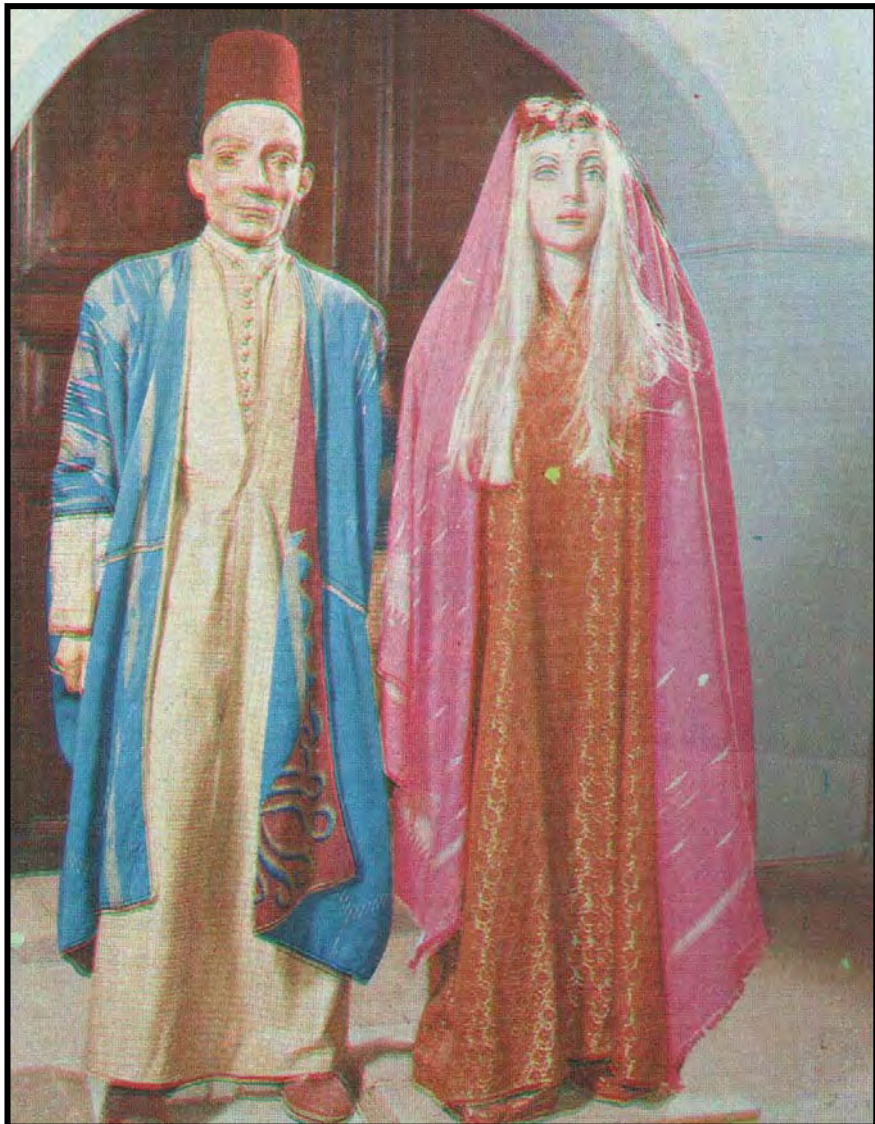


متحف التراث الشعبي

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The Folklore Museum

The word 'folklore' is used to refer to all crafts , trades, habits, customs and local costumes were found in Mosul and neighboring areas at the beginning of this century . Many of these have already disappeared, and the rest are disappearing .

The University of Mosul founded this Museum in ١٩٦٩ to preserve the city's folklore . The College of Arts developed the Museum by allocating vacant lecture rooms to it . The University then annexed the 'Baroodkhana' building, an old building containing parts of Mosul's Old Wall, for the same purpose . But as the building was too old and small , it was no longer fit to be used as a museum. Then the building of the Cultural Museum was chosen to accommodate the Folklore Museum .

The University staff was inspired by the valuable advice of President Saddam Hussein .

In his meeting with Mosul University staff members on the ٩th of May , President Saddam Hussein gave order , based on a suggestion made by the Dean of the College of Arts, that a Committee consisting of the Governor of Nineveh , the Dean and the Director of Antiquities for the Northern Region, be formed to find a place where a suitable building for the Folklore Museum can be constructed .

The Archaeological Research Centre of the College of Arts is in charge of the Folklore and artistically .

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The four display cases at the entrance on the right hand side of the grand Gallery contain specimens of the native silver jewelers used by the women of Mosul and neighboring areas .The ornaments are skillfully made .In the past were much more popular then they are now a days ,since only few people are practicing this craft .

The display cases on the left contain specimens of old weapons including those used by certain Sufi sects during religious rites.

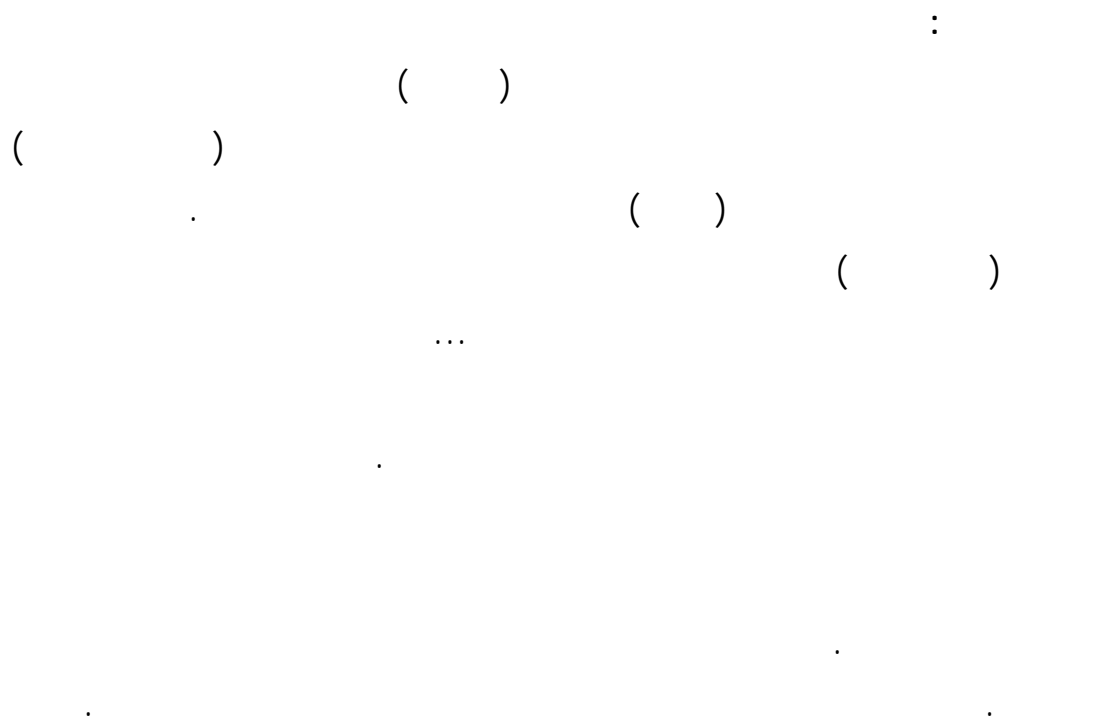
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The Smaller Gallery

The Gallery contain modals of native food processing and certain types of home made textile for which Mosul was famous .

This Gallery is designed in the form of arch roofed halls similar to those commonly used in houses of past and decorated with typical Mosul style engraving.



The Main Gallery

The main Gallery is designed as a bazaars .Such bazaars still exists in Mosul .in the past each section of the bazaar was specialized in a certain trade with shops very close to one another , standing in rows allowing a narrow passage with entrance and gates which are locked at night .Bazaars are like arcades ,their arched roofs have opening for light .

The Museum Bazaar is deigned to include specimens of local crafts and trade ,with vendors , customers and passers –by .



(Halva) Seller

'Halva' was among the confections for which Mosul was Famous. It was usually made of purified sesame juice mixed with sugar solution and decorated with sesame and other Kinds of nuts.



(Al-Saygh) Goldsmith No. ١

Goldsmithing was among the skilled handicrafts practiced here. It is of two kinds : goldsmithing and silversmithing . For each kind there is a special market with professional people .

The goldsmiths of Mosul were famous for their skill and precision in making various ornaments. Like other craftsmen , goldsmiths used to have a chief of the Guild, who was in charge of the profession.

Seen in front of the shop a man and a woman who seem to have from Telkif , a nearby village .



Tailor
Model (ㅊ)

A tailor used to cut out and sew men's suits only. Women's clothes, however, used to be tailored by seamstresses working in their own houses. The tailor often provided his customers with cloth .

(AL-Bazzaz)



Draper

Al_Bazzaz stocks two kinds of cloth : native and foreign , the former being brightly colored and usually favored by villagers especially in the north of IRAQ , while the latter is characterized by dark quite colors desired by city people.

(AL-Qazzaz)

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Silkmerchant

A maker and seller of 'igal ' (the native circular black head ring). The igal and the white scarf worn by men are the national head dress common in Iraq and other Arab countries.



(Attar)

The word (attar) covers both druggist and herbalist. The (attar) sells drugs, dried plants for medical use, spices and chewing gum. These are usually imported from India. Until recently the (attar) would serve as a doctor or chemist and would prescribe, mix and prepare drugs.

: (uzbeki)

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Haberdasher

Uzbeki, a word of Turkish origin, carries in Arabic the same meaning as haberdasher .

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Tobacconist

Cigarettes made by machine were not known until recently. People used to smoke two kinds of cigarettes. The first kind is called 'Arab cigarettes' where the cigarette paper and the filter are locally made. The tobacconist then fills the cigarettes with tobacco and sells them in the form of packs, each consisting of twenty cigarettes. The second kind of cigarette is prepared by the tobacconist himself. The tobacconist sells tobacco for pipes, hookahs in addition to snuff-boxes.

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Public Bath Hammam

One of the characteristics of Oriental life was perhaps the abundance of public baths in major cities ,such that his –torsions exaggerated the number of baths found in Mosul , Baghdad , Gordoba.

In Europe this kind of public baths is misleadingly called 'Turkish baths'.

Mosul public baths used to be over crowded with customers .but the expansion of city and the building of modern houses ,which have their own baths ,have minimized the importance of public baths .

: chaychi

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Tea Vender

'Chaychi' the slang for the vender who sell tea in bazaars and other popular quarters of the city during certain hours of the day. He may also occupy a street corner shop.

: (AL-Hallaq)



Barber

A barber used to do different jobs in addition to shaving and men's hair-cutting .

Hair cutting was done either in the barber's shop or in the customers' own houses .

The barber also acted as doctor, surgeon and one performs circumcision in his neighborhood .

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Locally Made Soap

Soap has been made locally since earliest times .certain villages around Mosul are famous for making varieties of soap .people used both locally made and imprinted soap from Aleppo .

Special types are used for bathing ,others for washing clothes .

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Seller of Black Clothes

These clothes include black scarves ,black veils and black women's gowns as well as some kind of clothes

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Attragchi

One who makes and sells bed clothes and hand made quilted mats

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Chinaware Repairer

Chinaware was one of the valuable commodities imported from abroad . people therefore ,used to take these fragile articles to a repairer when cracked or broken .



Chinaware Seller

Al though most of the chinaware and glassware are not locally made ,the care taken and the designs chooses indicate how interested people are in buying them

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Knife-Grinder

The knife used for cutting meat and vegetable were locally made of iron .These knives had to be sharpened by means of an old fashioned knife sharpener using a grind-stone turning on an axle.

: (As-Sawwas)

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Vendor of Licorice Juice

Of the licorice juices most favored during summer times time by the people of Mosul is the one which is obtained from the roots of licorice .The juice is carried in a skin bag .

The scene shows a man drinking licorice juice.

: (Tenakchi)

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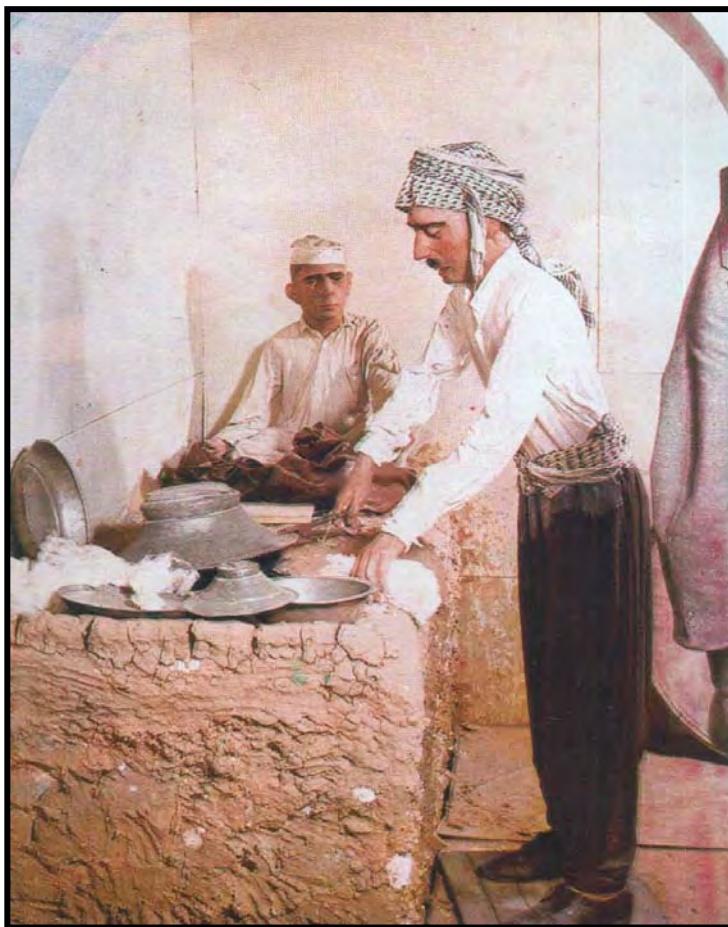
Aluminium Maker

The introduction of aluminium alloys for making house old utensils came recently .A large number of people were specialized in making saucepans, drinking vessels , jugs and basins from aluminium plates .

A special section of the old bazaar in mosul was occupied by these moisy craftsmen .

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Copper Polsher

Metal house hold utensils are usually cleaned and coated with a tin compound from time to time by certain craftsmen .

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Turnips and Beets Seller

The above name is popularly used for a man who sells dishes of boiled turnips and beets. This popular dish is served in winter, and kept in large pots wheeled on carts.

: (AL-Haddad)

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Blacksmith

Blacksmithing is hard work . Blacksmiths used to and still employ physically strong people . The scene shows a pair of bellows blowing air into the fire, a person in charge standing nearby , a hammer and an anvil .

Blacksmiths make nails, hinges, locks, axes shovels etc .

: (As-saffar)

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Coppersmith

Glassware and aluminum utensils were not widely used until the 1940s. Before then most household utensils were made of copper. The coppersmith used to make these utensils by hammering the heated metal into shape (as in the scene).

Mosul was widely known for making copper article which were decorated with beautiful or Arabic scripts.

: (AL-Fahham)



Coal Merchant

'Al-Fahham' is the man who sells char coal . Char coal is made by cutting trees down and burning them until their surface becomes back and then covering them with mud .

: (Al-Magha)

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Tea House

Tea, Arab coffee and hot citron drinks are served in tea house. Customers spend hours playing dominoes , back-gammon, chatting or smoking hookahs .

: (Kebabchi)

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Kebab Maker

Kebab is one of the widely spread popular dishes in the East such that its name found its way into European languages .

Kebab is made of minced meat roasted on special skewers and served with pickles onions, radishes, tomatoes, celery, and raisins juice .

: (khaffaf)



Shoemaker

A shoemaker makes different styles of shoes. The leather used is brightly colored .

: (As-sarraj)

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Saddler

As-sarraj is the Arabic word for a saddler .

'Sarajkhana' the name of one of the bazaars of Mosul is derived from the saddle and the saddler .



Najjar Carpenter

Carpenters are of various kinds . The cabinetmaker differs from the carpenter who makes boxes, children's cradles etc .

A third kind of carpenter is one who is skilled in making agricultural and similar tools . The carpenter's shop illustrated here is of the third type

: (Haseerchi)



Mat weaver

In Mosul mats are distinguished by the way they are woven , decorated and the types of fiber used .

: (kawwaz)

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Earthenware Vessels Seller

Vessels made of clay and baked in kilns are sold by a man called 'Kawwaz' .

Locally made vessels are made in a manner differing from that of other areas .

Some vessels are used for water, and some as drinking cups . Other type of pottery are painted a glassy green and used for storing oil or pickle .



(Al_Chaqmaqchi) Armourer

Al_Chaqmaqchi was the manufacturer and repair of arms and other weapons such as swords, daggers, and similar weapons .

Al_Chaqmaqchi used to repair old revolvers and rifles also .

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(Al_Habbal) Rope Maker

Al_Habbal is the Arabic word for a rope maker . Ropes are of different kinds : Some are made out of jute fibers other out of liquorices roots .

A rope maker has a special tool for twisting .

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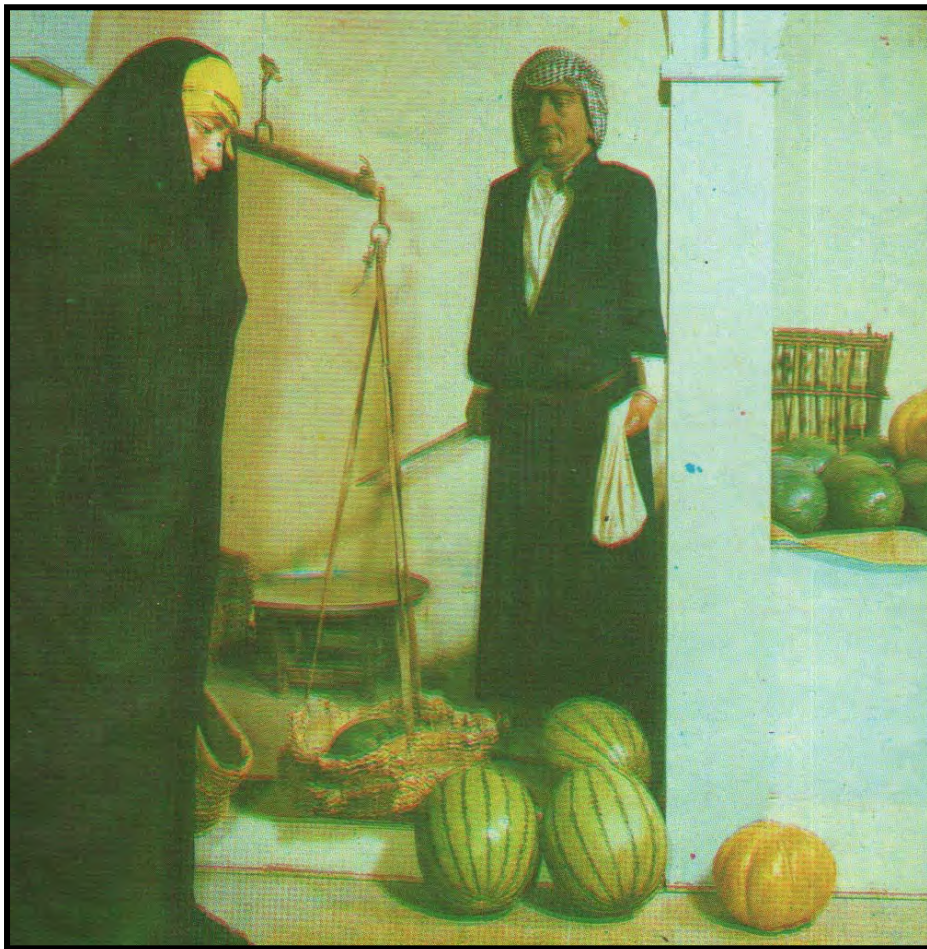
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Soofachi Cutler

One who makes knives and daggers provided with wooden handles fixed with rivets

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Seller of Watermelons and Melons

Locally called 'abul Shimzi wel Batteekh' different kinds of these fruits are found in these area .now a days ,new kinds of these fruits ,brought from abroad ,are cultivated as well.

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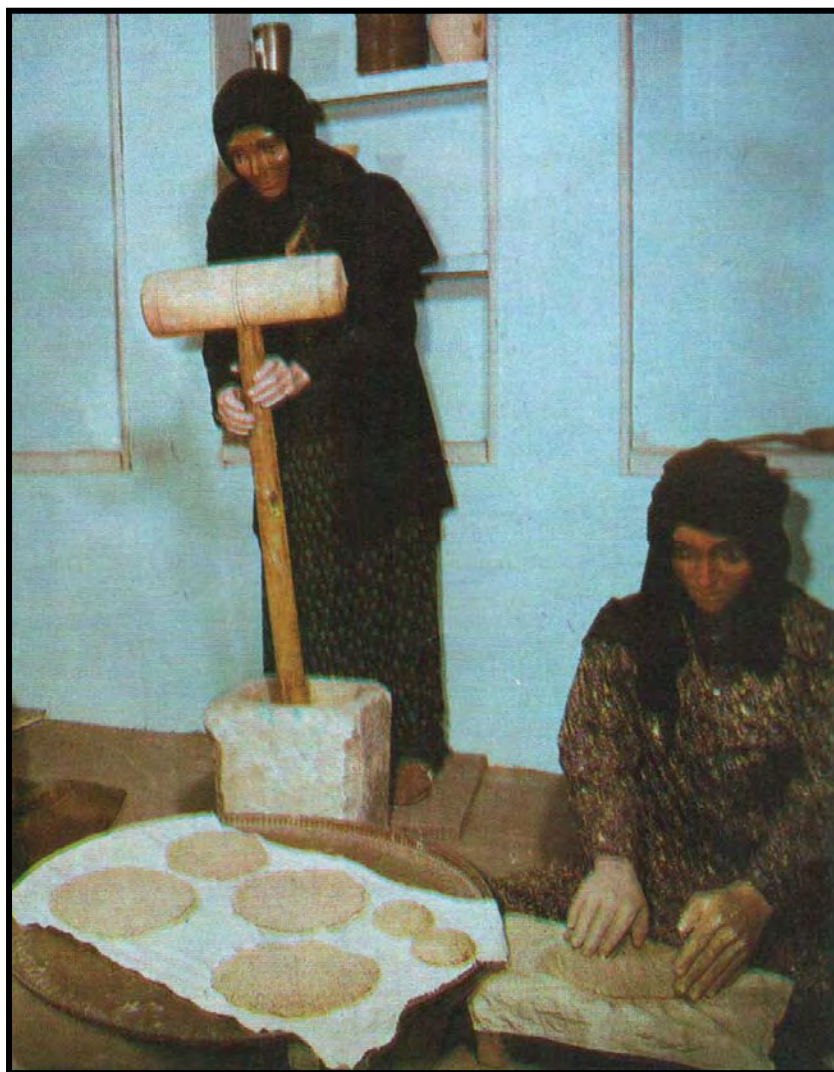
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Winter Food Provision

Preparing a typical Mosul dish (Kubba)

The smaller Gallery also contains the different stages of preparing winter food provision and the making of the Kubba . Nearby all the tools and ingredients used for such preparation were home made . Certain stages of food preparation were collectively made , others were individually done . The stages of making the Kubba in particular are complicated and can be summarized as follows : firstly wheat grains are washed and left in the sun to dry . Next they are boiled in large pots till they go soft and again are left in the sun to dry . The third stage is to separate the chaff from the seed with a special tool called 'Madar' a kind of mill . The seeds are thus crushed into granules by <<Jaghoshi>> and the large pieces are separated from the small ones .

The history of the Kubba goes back to the Assyrian Period (ninth Century B. C.) . Both types crushed seeds are made into paste, mixed with meat, softened in a stone container called <<Jawan>>, and spread like discs . Each two discs are joined at the edges while the middle is stuffed with minced meat, cut onions, spices crushed nuts and other delicacies . The Kubba is then boiled and served as it is or fried as desired.

Entering the Museum one faces two large display cases, the one on the left contains a statue of a Beduin and his wife both in their native costumes .

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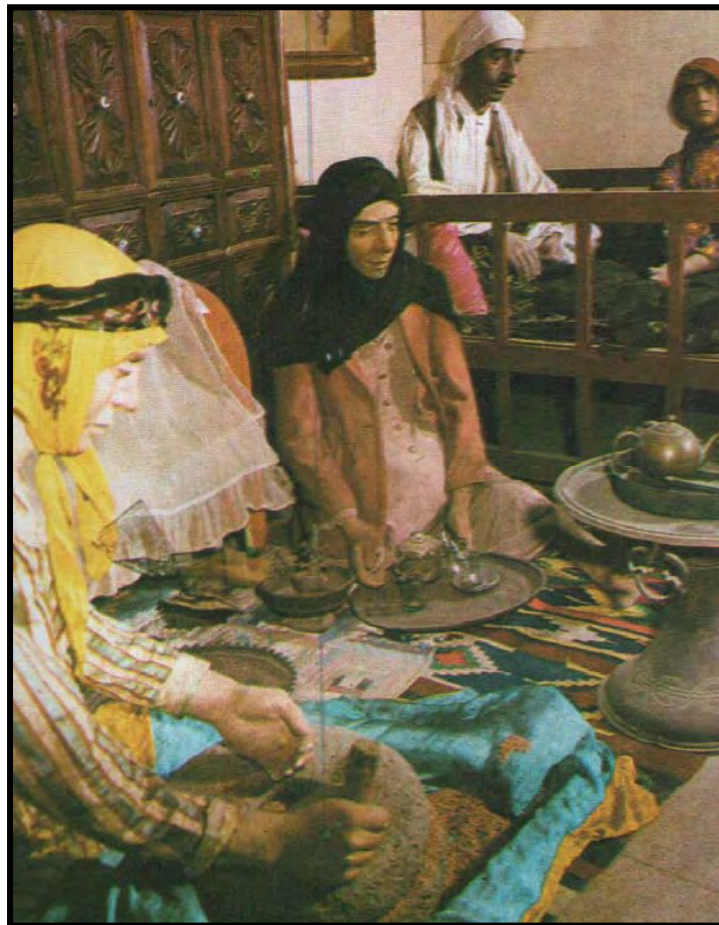
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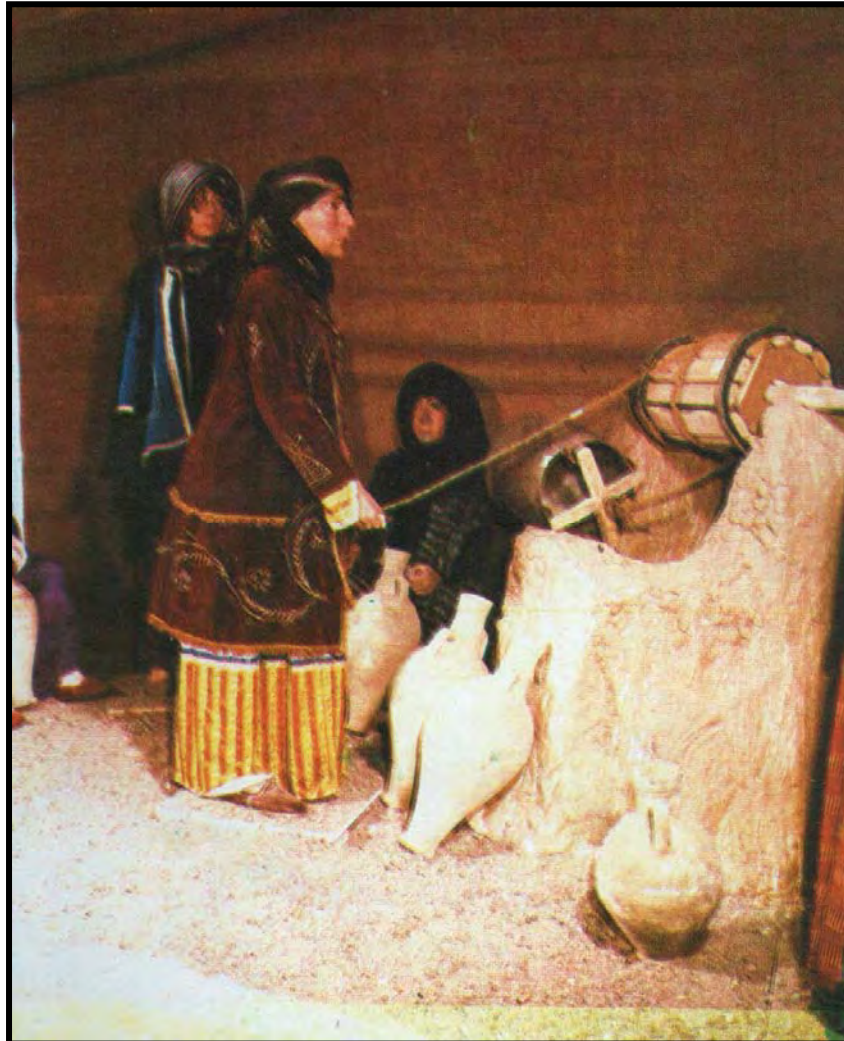




The Mosul Family

The scene represent an aspect of social life in Mosul during the past century .

All the members of a family of-mid level income living in one room together with their tea -set ,bath -set ,bedding, weapons and a locally made wardrobe



The Water Well

The scene represent a group of country women drawing water out of the well by means of a bucket .

Seen here are costumes popularly known in the Tal –Afar area.



The Arab Tent

The Arab tent is usually made of goats hair ,and traditionally used by Bedouins.

The scene represent the head of a Bedouin family receiving guests coming to ask for the hand of his daughter . seen also are traditional coffee making ,some weapons , wandering singer ,food cooking and some farming tools .



The Local Way of Preparing Raw Wool and Cotton for Weaving

The process of preparing wool & cotton for weaving passes through different stages . The preparation is manual with the aid of primitive tools
The scene shows a woman knitting stocking from wool .



Naddaf

The man who cards wool for weaving and padding .he may work in a shop or wander about the alleys to card wool in private houses.

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Musaddi

The man who prepares the thread for the loom.

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(Al_joomi) Handloom

'Muslin' is derived from the name of the city , Mosul .until recently ,this fine cloth was manufactured by the local weavers working in the cellars of privates houses .these looms also produce other articles of clothing.